

CORRECT on
all occasions

VULCAIN

SWISS
MADE

Star Ferry Meeting — Back Page

Today's Weather: Moderate East winds, continuing cloudy,
with occasional light rain or drizzle tonight.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1953.

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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Opportunity
For Action

TWO particularly striking portions of the Governor's "review of Hongkong" made before Legislative Council on Wednesday, referred to the squatters' problem and housing, and he clarified considerably Government's attitude to these questions. There is room for little, if any, dispute to be made concerning the wisdom of Government's overall policy regarding the squatter problem: His Excellency succinctly summed it up by observing that it remains as before—"to clear the squatters with as much expedition as possible and to resettle them, if possible, with fire-proof buildings, but at least under proper control." This desire is wholly acceptable. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that progress in the practical implementation of this policy has been short of expectations. That this, in part, has been due to a division of authority in the matter of clearing illegal squatter areas is understandable; by the same token revision of an impracticable system has become overdue. Thus it is of no small importance that Sir Alexander disclosed Government's decision to centralise authority for squatter area clearance. This serves two purposes: it will enable clearance work to be speeded up, and it removes any lingering doubts as to the functions and responsibilities of the Urban Council relating to the squatter problem.

A DELEGATION of powers to clear squatter areas is suitably made to the Director of Public Works, although he, in turn, must obtain the approval of the Colonial Secretary for his clearance proposals. This is a sensible arrangement, and one which should materially do away with the indecision created by divided authority which has obviously hampered the task of clearing dangerous and unsightly squatter villages. This streamlining of authority also emphasises another point. The general public are as alarmed as Government by the frequent outbreaks of disastrous fires in the illegal squatter areas; they are also equally interested in the progress being made in dealing with the twin problems of clearance and resettlement. It thus now becomes a responsible duty of the Unofficial members of Legislative Council to keep the public enlightened as to progress in the squatter clearance programme by obtaining, through questions in Council, information from the Colonial Secretary, or his associate, the Director of Public Works. And as the question of squatter resettlement now becomes the clearly defined responsibility of the Urban Council it is also to be assumed that its Unofficial members, through the official spokesman, will keep the public informed as to how this part of the squatter problem is being tackled and whether it is making the progress commensurate with Government's procedural reform. The proposal that the Social Welfare Office should become a member of the Urban Council is timely and wise. The services of his department have become integral with the resettlement scheme and his counsel and advice are bound to be helpful. Under the new system the public are entitled to expect a substantial speeding up of squatter clearance and resettlement. It is a problem which must be tackled energetically.



THE LATE MARSHAL STALIN

BRITISH DEFENCE BUDGET APPROVED

London, Mar. 5.

The House of Commons tonight approved the British government's £1,636,760,000 defence plans for the coming year, after defeating a Labour Opposition motion seeking an annual review of the period of conscription.

The government put forward a motion asking for approval of its programme. This was agreed to without a vote.

The Opposition proposed an amendment asking the House merely to take note of the programme and urging that the period of conscription—now two years—be reviewed every year. Any change in Britain's commitments, her Allies' contributions and any new developments could be taken into account, the amendment said.

But this was defeated by 295 votes to 234—a government majority of 41.

The government is extending for another five years an act, due to expire this year, which authorises conscription.

Mr Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, predicted disaster of the first order if Britain cut her two-year term of conscription "at this critical, but formative, grave, but not unimportant moment."

This was a testing time for the free world. Any sign of weakening would undermine what good had already been done.

Mr Churchill said Britain's defence effort was the "absolute maximum of which she is capable."

Her economic foundation and, therefore, her ability to continue her arms drive would be imperilled if there was any further substantial diversion of her resources from civil to military production.

DISPROPORTIONATE

Mr Clement Attlee, leader of the Opposition, said Britain was bearing a disproportionate burden for keeping world peace. Her overseas commitments were too heavy.

Stressing the dangers of reducing the conscription period by six months, as suggested by some Labour members, Mr Churchill said this would strike from the army over 10,000 corporals and about 1,800 officers who had come from the ranks.

It would reduce the period which a national serviceman (conscript) could spend in Korea, from 11 months to five months, in Malaya from 10 months to 10 months and in the Middle East from 10 months to 13.

Mr Churchill said that, when he became Prime Minister 10 months ago, he was startled at the condition of home defence, especially against large-scale attacks by paratroops.

"I felt naked as I had not felt at any time in the recent war," he said.

Since then more than 450 mobile columns had been formed and plans made to enable these columns to concentrate rapidly at any point of danger from air descent.

Still Studying Oil Proposals

Tehran, Mar. 5.
Foreign Minister Hossein Fatemi told newsmen on Thursday that Iran will study Britain's latest oil proposals several more days and no official reply can be expected before the end of next week.

Two newspapers suspended

by the government in the wake of recent rioting appeared today. The Tudeh (Communist) Party organ Bassteby Amanch was published under the name Bang Maran. The newspaper Siasat Maran was published without a masthead but carried at the bottom of the page the words "Siasat Maran—suspended". Associated Press.

—Associated Press

DEATH OF STALIN

Radio Moscow Makes Official Announcement

MOSCOW, MAR. 6.

JOSEF V. STALIN IS DEAD.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY TASS, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, IN BROADCASTS TO THE PROVINCES AND WAS SIGNED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

The 73-year-old Premier died at 9.50 p.m. Thursday, Moscow time, (2.50 a.m. today H.K. time) according to the broadcast.

The USSR Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet were also signatories to the announcement.

The announcement said textually:

"From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Council, to all members of the Party, to all workers of the Soviet Union, Dear Comrades and Friends—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announce with profound sorrow to the party and all workers of the Soviet Union that on the fifth of March at 21.50 hours after grave illness, the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin, died.

"The heart of Comrade Stalin has stopped beating. His spirit continues. Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin was the inspirer and leader of the great October Socialist Revolution, founder of the world's first Socialist state. Continuing Lenin's immortal cause, Comrade Stalin led the Soviet People to a World historic victory of Socialism in our land. Comrade Stalin led our country to victory over Fascism in the second World War, which brought a radical change in the entire international scene.

Development of the Home Guard (spare time defence army) was vital to national survival, but its growth had not been adequate to the needs and dangers of Britain.

He had taken steps to make fighting men out of 250,000 soldiers who had then been engaged entirely in training and administrative duties.

Development of the Home Guard (spare time defence army) was vital to national survival, but its growth had not been adequate to the needs and dangers of Britain.

Mr Churchill said his government had agreed not to stop supplying jet aircraft to Egypt, while the present negotiations on the future defence of the Suez Canal zone were going on.

Forty-three jet aircraft were sent to the Egyptians under the Labour government. Four more had gone since.

"These additions to the Egyptian Air Force make no difference to our overwhelming air superiority in those regions," he said.

GOOD PROGRESS

Mr Churchill assured the House that within the limits of Britain's economic and technical resources, her material rearmament was making good progress.

Mr Churchill defended the government's policy of selling arms to other friendly countries, saying it did not mean modern weapons were being withheld from Britain's own troops.

He said over most of the field of research and development, work was proceeding well and results were extremely encouraging.

"We are very much aware of the importance both of designing new weapons and of getting them as rapidly as possible into the hands of the troops," Mr Churchill said. Reuter.

—Associated Press

**KING'S
PRINCESS
EMPIRE**

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30,
7.30 & 9.30 P.M. | AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 P.M. | AT 2.30, 5.30,
7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

**THE GREATEST SHOW GAL
TOPS HER BIG TOP SHOWING!**
BIG SONGS!
BIG DAZZLING SCENES!

Somebody Loves Me
All in Color Technicolor

Starring BETTY HUTTON and RALPH MEKKER
Directed by ROBERT KEITH ADOLPHUS JERGENS
Produced by WILLIAM FERBER
and GEORGE SEASLEY - Story and Screenplay by ERIC BREWER
In association with CECIL B. DE MILLE PICTURES
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

ADDED: Latest Paramount Newsreel
"Airliner Crashes into Gulf of Mexico" . . . Basketball:
25 Straight for Seton Hall" . . . "The Atom And You."

Finding Alternative To Suez Canal Proves Big Problem



Miss Lucy Edwards, of Drouin, Victoria, Australia, Matron of the British Commonwealth Hospital in Korea, leaving Buckingham Palace with her father after receiving the Royal Red Cross from the Queen. — Central Press Photo.

Men Round The Throne Have Important Role

London, Mar. 5. A small but powerful group of courtiers, almost unknown to the public, is helping Queen Elizabeth to prepare for her Coronation on June 2.

As men round the throne have done throughout British history, they wield great influence. They have the Queen's ear. She is often guided by them.

But unlike their counterparts in the history books, they do not spend their time in Court intrigues, or fearing that a sudden whim of the monarch may drop them from favour.

The modern Royal Court is a business-like organisation. Its officials are men who manage to combine a sense of tradition with twentieth-century efficiency. They find nothing incongruous about changing back and forth from shorts, knee breeches into bowler hat and striped trousers.

Most important official in the Royal Household is the Queen's private secretary, 65-year-old Sir Alan Lascelles.

A tall, discreet man with a cardigan sense of humour, he is the direct link between the Queen and her Ministers.

Known by his friends as "Tommy" — nobody knows why — he has a long record of Royal service. He was private secretary to King George VI for nine years, and for nine years before that he was assistant private secretary to the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales.

Grey-haired and said to suffer from dyspepsia, he is the only person in Buckingham Palace outside the Queen to hold a small tubular key which can open Cabinet despatch boxes with their State secrets.

A MODEL

A model of correctness and discretion, he insists that he is in no way the Queen's adviser on political or constitutional affairs. But it is well known that he is always listened to with great respect by both Monarch and Ministers.

Sir Alan, like most of the Royal Household officials whose job is full-time, lives with his wife in a "grace-and-favour" apartment at historic St James's Palace, in the Mall, near Buckingham Palace.

His first duty each morning is to go through the Queen's correspondence, then discuss with her the plans and engagements made for the day.

He also has to keep up to date with current affairs, by telephone and personal contact with Government departments so that he can tell the Queen of developments at home and overseas.

Sir Alan has been called the "eyes and ears of the Sovereign". As such his job in

Coronation year is doubly important.

The titular head of the Royal Household, the man responsible to the Queen for its management and administration, is the Lord Chamberlain. This post is held by the 56-year-old Earl of Scarbrough, the very model of a man who has devoted his life to upright public service.

QUEER DUTIES

Able to trace his ancestry back to King Ethelred II (988-1016), he is a man of courtly manners, always perfectly groomed. His family motto is "A sound conscience is a wall of brass".

His post as Lord Chamberlain gives him some queer duties. All plays produced on the British stage must pass his censorship and he has the power to ban them if he thinks them immoral.

In consultation with the Queen, he appoints the other 300 or so officers of the Royal Household. He controls Court ceremonial and dress, presentation of debutantes and invitations to State functions. Even the Royal swans which glide with stately grace up and down the river Thames are his responsibility.

One of the most powerful men near the throne is Sir Piers Leigh, 61-year-old Master of the Queen's Household. He has had longer service in the Household than any other top official, and has the reputation of not being afraid to speak his mind to the sovereign when he thinks duty requires it.

Married to an American, the former Sarah Polk Bradford, daughter of the late Judge Bradford, of Woodstock, Tennessee, Sir Piers was the only member of the Court to accompany King Edward VIII into exile after his abdication in 1936.

Nicknamed variously "Babe" and "Joey" by his intimate friends, he is a square-jawed, slightly-built man with a dry sense of humour.

He talks little. He has the sort of immobile, expressionless face that Americans call a "deadpan".

To all these Household officials and many more, lords and ladies in waiting, women of the bedchamber, gentlemen-at-arms and yeomen of the guard, Coronation year is bringing hard work as well as the honour of serving their Queen on a historic and memorable occasion. — Reuter.

London, Mar. 5. Military experts here, grappling with the problems involved in an evacuation of Britain's large military garrison in Egypt, are more concerned with the future of installations than the redeployment of the 70,000 troops reported now to be stationed there.

The Base installations—ammunition dumps, storage depots, workshops and eight airfields capable of taking heavy bombers—are the core round which Britain's Middle East land and air commands have been developed during, and between, two World Wars.

Military circles here have already accepted as inevitable the ultimate evacuation of the troops and the closing down of the miles of camps which house them along miles of the desert strip parallel with the southern reaches of the Suez Canal.

They are planning their hopes—but not their plans—on Egypt's agreement during the Anglo-Egyptian defence talks to the bases in the country being maintained by local labour under expert supervision ready for any emergency which might arise.

For the British, the Middle East rates nearly as high as Europe, and probably as high as the Far East, as an area of strategic importance. The United States, until a few years ago distinctly cool towards its significance, has also come to regard it as a key oil and strategic area both in the cold war and for defence in a possible hot one against the Communist world.

On both sides of the Atlantic, it is seen as a vital communications link between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, between Europe and Asia, and as first-class centre for land and air operations.

For this reason, Britain feels unable to leave a military vacuum in the area.

The 100-mile long Suez Canal itself, running from Port Said in the North to the port of Suez on the Red Sea, though an immensely important water link between East and West in peace time, is regarded as a secondary consideration for wartime operations.

DANGEROUS WATERS

Not only is the canal extremely vulnerable to long range air attack, but the Mediterranean approaches to it are dangerous waters for shipping exposed to dive-bombers based in Southern Europe. For these reasons it was out of use during much of World War I.

But though the Canal may not rank highly as a communicating link, Egypt herself does in the view of military chiefs here. Land routes from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea in Egypt are good.

They also provide excellent lines of communication from the British arsenal to all points radiating North, West or East where land battles might rage.

No greater example exists than the way in which the canal base fed the victorious British armies in the Western desert in the 1939-45 war.

The dispersal of British troops from the Suez Canal Garrison is not an insurmountable task. And it has to be dispersed because no other facilities exist, or can be built, to re-house the forces together again.

In the first place, military observers here assume that the need to retain previous military manpower in the Middle East in time of peace will decrease in the event of Egypt and Britain coming to terms over old disputes. This would almost certainly lead to a rebuilding of the Emergency Reserve Force in the United Kingdom which was despatched abroad, much of it to the Middle East in 1950 and 1951.

MAY BE STAGGERED

Those who remain could be spread over other British military centres in the area: in Cyprus, where new camps are being built to receive them; in Libya where Britain maintains forces under arrangements with the newly-created state of King Idris; and in Jordan, where United Kingdom troops are stationed in accordance with the Anglo-Jordanian treaty of 1949.

Their final redistribution must in any case await the terms of an

Anglo-Egyptian agreement since the evacuation will probably be staggered over a considerable period.

Modern military technique of flying troops to trouble spots makes the personnel aspect of the problem relatively simple, always provided that the implements of war are available to them when they arrive.

It is in this connection that the base installations are so important:

Forced to find an alternative site for her Middle East arsenal, Britain would be in a serious predicament.

NOT SUITABLE

Cyprus, though immensely valuable as a garrison and as a site for a Headquarters, is not suitable for storing heavy military equipment or large quantities of smaller supplies.

As an island site its use would entail double shipment of everything, an extremely hazardous operation in war.

In any case Famagusta, the only port, has insufficient draught to accommodate the large vessels which would be required to transport tanks and other heavy equipment.

The "Gaza strip", northernmost territory bordering Israel and Jordan, has frequently been mentioned in speculation about an alternative site to the Suez base. But here again shipping difficulties preclude its use as a storage and maintenance centre. The cost of creating storage facilities there would also be prohibitive.

UNTHINKABLE

The same applies to Jordan, even assuming that she would be prepared to agree to the siting of the base on her territory.

Libya could be used as an offshoot depot but could not serve as the main base because of its distance from the Eastern Mediterranean Tobruk, for example, is 500 miles from Port Said.

An excellent alternative would be Haifa, Israel's main port, where there are adequate stocks, railway communications and storage facilities, as British forces found in the last war.

But the tense political atmosphere between Israel and her Arab neighbours, still technically at war, makes such a course unthinkable at present. — Reuter.

AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30
P.M.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30, 5.30,
7.30 & 9.30
P.M.

OPENS TO-DAY

GO FOR BROKE! ... means Shoot The Works!

VAN JOHNSON THE HEROES OF THE 442nd REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM

FINAL TO-DAY LIBERTY AT 2.30, 5.30,
7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"HUSBAND'S DIARY" 記日夫文
A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

★ COMMENCING TO-MORROW ★

FLAMING FRONTIER THRILLS! with the most fabulous lighting scout of all YOUNG DANIEL BOONE AUTO DRUG MILLER RALPH O'FLYNN COLOR BY CHICOLOR

PENTHAL AIR CONDITIONED HELD OVER FOR ANOTHER DAY BY PUBLIC REQUEST! Last 4 Shows To-day: 2.30-5.30-7.30 & 9.30 p.m. This Film is Nominated for Academy Award Winner of 1952! The Leading Stars are also Academy Award Nominees! IT'S A THRILLING NEW HIGH IN SUSPENSE MELODRAMATI

JOSEPH KAUFMAN presents Joan Crawford Sudden Fear! with JACK PALANCE GLORIA GRAHAME BRUCE BENNETT VIRGINIA HUSTON - TOUCH CORDS COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "SON OF PALEFACE"

CAPITOL MAESTIC AIR CONDITIONED ★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★ AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"A WORLD OF GOLD" 界世金黃

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

STAR SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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CHINESE RESTAURANT
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0. M. MARK OF THE RENEGADE Caravan Dreamer Chamber Dreamer With Song in My Heart Go Fantasy

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9. L. S. MODERN DREAMS

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11. N. S. MODERN DREAMS

12. O. S. MODERN DREAMS

13. P. S. MODERN DREAMS

14. Q. S. MODERN DREAMS

15. R. S. MODERN DREAMS

16. S. S. MODERN DREAMS

17. T. S. MODERN DREAMS

18. U. S. MODERN DREAMS

19. V. S. MODERN DREAMS

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22. Y. S. MODERN DREAMS

23. Z. S. MODERN DREAMS

24. A. S. MODERN DREAMS

25. B. S. MODERN DREAMS

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37. N. S. MODERN DREAMS

38. O. S. MODERN DREAMS

39. P. S. MODERN DREAMS

40. Q. S. MODERN DREAMS

41. R. S. MODERN DREAMS

Plain Speaking By General

Washington, Mar. 5.
General James A. Van Fleet, former Eighth Army Commander in Korea, said today there is a serious shortage of men and materials in Korea.

Taking a different line than yesterday, General Van Fleet told the Senate Armed Services Committee: "There has been a serious shortage of ammunition ever since I have been in Korea. There have been critical shortages at times."

He said he was not given either supplies or manpower to carry out his mission in Korea successfully.—Associated Press.

Another Tanker Seized By America

Philadelphia, Mar. 5.
The US Government today seized the tanker Merimae on Federal complaint that the vessel, a war surplus ship, was purchased fraudulently by a group of aliens headed by Stavros Niarhos, the Greek shipping magnate.

This is the second tanker the Government has seized from the same group, now known as the North American Shipping and Trading Company. Federal agents recently took possession of the tanker Monitor.

The Merimae and Monitor were among six World War II tankers sold to the North American Shipping and Trading Company by the United States Maritime Commission under the 1946 Ships Sales Act.

This law required that individual buyers be American citizens.

In the case of corporations, the law required that the President and Managing Director be United States citizens and at least 85 per cent of the interests controlled by American citizens.

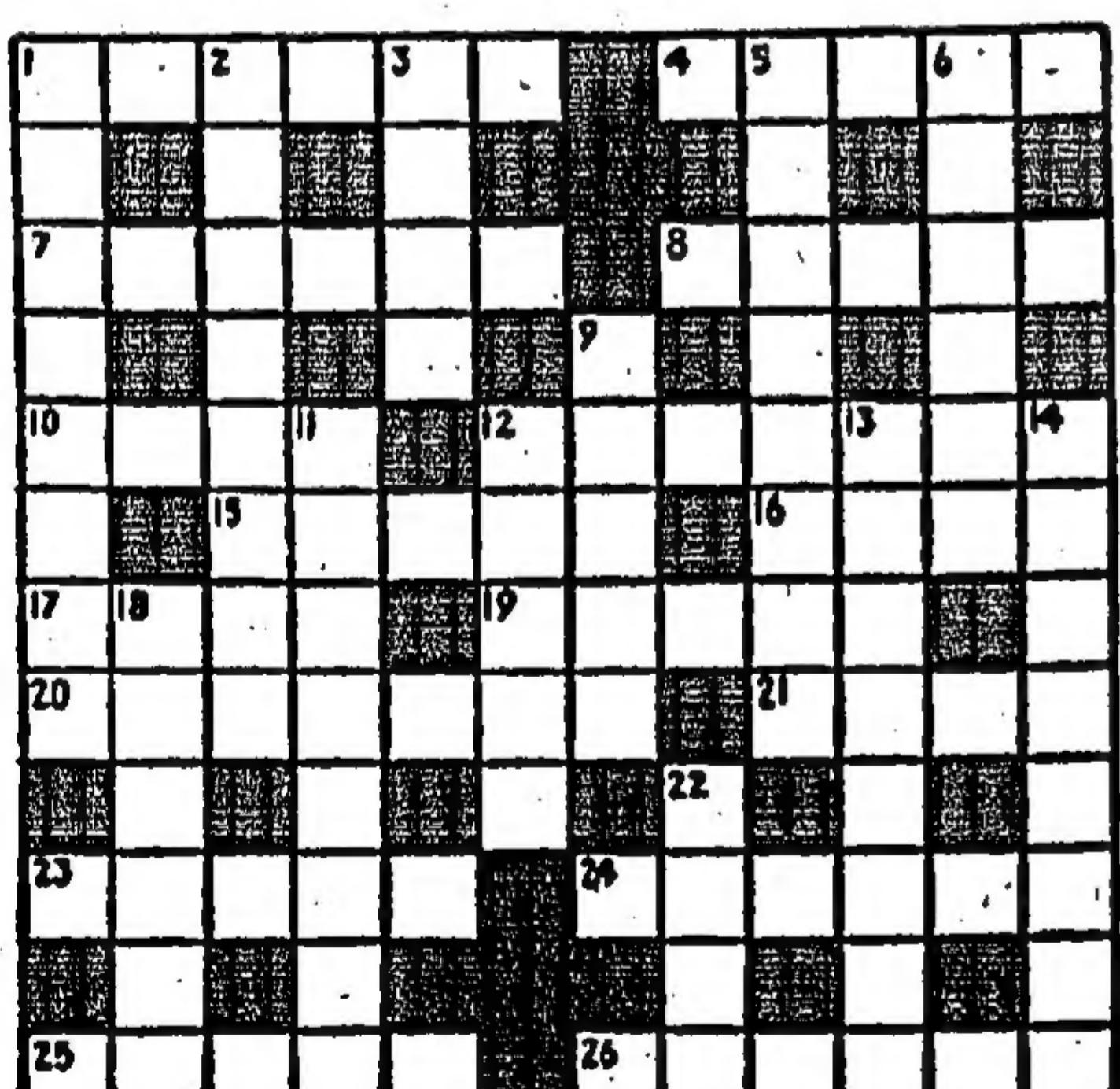
The Government charges that Niarhos' company was a "mere instrumentality of the true owners, who were aliens and who furnished more than 60 per cent of the funds for a slow payment on the six ships and for the working capital."

In New York, a North American spokesman said that its four other tankers are now en route to the United States and will also be seized by the Government.

They are the Mermaid and Memory, coming from Europe, and the Seven Seas and Jeanne, en route from Japan.

A spokesman said the North American contends that the ships were purchased legally and that all the vessels are being surrendered voluntarily so that the courts can make a test of the whole question.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- Straightforward (6).
- Liberated (6).
- Precious metal (6).
- Mar (6).
- Track circuit (4).
- Makes up one's mind (7).
- Difficult to believe (5).
- Reposo (4).
- Bank of cents (4).
- Weary (5).
- Made certain (7).
- Channel (4).
- Scope (5).
- Heart (6).
- Scatter (6).
- Does business (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Revert, 6 Sedan, 8 Armed, 9 Pelota, 10 Niche, 11 Sprat, 12 Bath, 13 Tocet, 16 Resort, 18 Leader, 20 Chest, 22 Dope, 23 Still, 25 Steel, 26 Earned, 27 Years, 28 Chess, 29 Stover, Down: 1 Republic, 2 Volatile, 3 Rave, 4 Trapped, 5 Senator, 6 Editor, 7 Aches, 14 Attorney, 15 Torpedo, 16 Battles, 17 Sellers, 19 Essays, 21 Hitch, 24 Last.

A STERN TASKMASTER

Stalin's Life In Kremlin: Remote And Inaccessible

Moscow, Mar. 5.
Iossif Vissarionovich Djugashvili, who called himself Stalin, was born in Gori, province of Tiflis, Georgia, on December 21, 1879. His father was a village cobbler, his mother the daughter of a serf.

The father, a heavy drinker, died shortly after his son's birth. The mother became a household servant to educate her only child for the priesthood.

Fifty years later, the youth of the Godless State headed haled the one-time divinity student as "the sun of the entire earth." He was the almost absolute ruler of more than 800,000,000 of the earth's people.

Winston Churchill bounded his empire at Fulton, Missouri, in 1946:

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient States of Central and Eastern Europe, Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia—all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject to one form or another not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow."

The Communist expansion eastward into China was still to come.

Young Djugashvili entered the Gori Ecclesiastical School at the age of nine. From there he went to an orthodox theological seminary in Tiflis. His inquiring mind led him to Socialist literature. He was expelled from the seminary for revolutionary activities.

WENT UNDERGROUND

For the next 17 years, young Djugashvili lived as an underground Communist—preaching Marxism at clandestine meetings, organising strikes, writing and publishing underground newspapers, leading and organising revolutionary bands to "expropriate" bank funds, moving from place to place with false documents and assumed names.

Stalin was one of the names he used. It means "man of steel" and he kept it.

His years as a subversive Communist were a running battle with Czarist police. Stalin was arrested eight times between 1902 and 1913. Seven times he was sent to Siberia; six times he escaped. In 1913, he was sent to prison in a remote section of Siberia and remained there until other revolutionaries overthrew the Kerensky government in November 1917.

He became commissar of nationalities in Lenin's government and from that position was largely responsible for welding Russia's diverse nationality groups into the present Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

MADE SECRETARY

More important in his future career was his appointment to the Politburo (Political Bureau of the Central Committee), formed in 1917 to give "political guidance to the party." In 1922, Stalin was named to the newly-created post of secretary-general of the Politburo's Central Committee.

Stalin became a recognised leader in the Communist movement in those pre-revolutionary years. The pattern of his relationships with Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, which shaped his future life and that of his nation, also was begun in the days of Russia's Communist conspiracy.

Stalin first came to Lenin's attention at a party conference at Tammerfors, Finland, in 1905. The long feud with Trotsky was

Within a short time after the post was created, Stalin set himself up as a buffer between the Politburo and all practical affairs. He exercised tight control on all party appointments and built around him the men who were to place him in power.

Lenin, in the last years of his life, regretted the huge power he had placed in Stalin's hands. He became critical of what he believed was Stalin's ruthlessness and crude handling of rebellious Communists.

In the document that later became known as Lenin's political testament, he recommended Stalin's removal from the secretariat.

"TOO RUDE"

"Stalin is too rude," he wrote. "I propose to find a way to remove Stalin and find another man... more patient, less capricious."

Lenin became too ill to carry out his intentions. A year before his death, Stalin, G. G. Zinoviev and L. B. Kamenev were named a reigning triumvirate to take over major decisions.

The three split sharply in 1925 after Lenin's death. Zinoviev and Kamenev joined Trotsky in a left-wing group sponsoring world revolution. The right wing advocated a modified Communist economy and a "truce" with the capitalist West as outlined in Lenin's New Economic Policy of 1921.

Stalin agreed in part with the "rightists," but he kept himself aloof from both groups and concentrated on the increase of his own power through further appointments, obtaining seats in the Politburo for two of his closest collaborators—Vyacheslav Molotov and Klementi D. Voroshilov.

In 1927, Stalin declared war on the "subversive" opposition, sending Trotsky into exile and eventual murder in Mexico. In 1929, Stalin began his drastic economic reforms, beginning in the face of the peasant refusal to deliver grain, with the collectivisation of agriculture,

sudden reversal in his previous agricultural programme.

In that same year, Stalin's 50th birthday brought the first of the public celebrations with which the people of the Soviet were to pay continuing homage to the absolute ruler, whose photograph was perhaps more widely suited than their flag.

His life conformed to the pattern which he maintained, with only slight variation, until his death. Stalin lived and worked in the medieval fortress of the Kremlin, protected by bodyguards, and appeared rarely at public ceremonies and party congresses.

Stalin was married for the first time during his stormy pre-revolutionary activities. His wife, Ekaterina Svanidze, a sister of one of his schoolmates, died in 1905 after bearing him one child, Jakob. The boy was brought up by relatives and apparently never was close to his father. It has been reported that he refused to join the Communist Party.

In the subsequent years his half-brother, Vassily Stalin, rose to what appeared to be the role of a Crown Prince in the Kremlin.

Stalin reached Moscow from his last Siberian imprisonment three months before Lenin returned. He became co-editor of Pravda and played an active part in events leading to the Bolshevik revolution which overthrew the Kerensky government in November 1917.

He became commissar of nationalities in Lenin's government and from that position was largely responsible for welding Russia's diverse nationality groups into the present Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

MADE SECRETARY

"We are 50 or 100 years behind the advanced countries," said Stalin in 1931. "We must make good this lag in 10 years. Either we do it or they crush us."

The "kulaks" or rich peasants were dispossessed and driven from the country; several millions died in the 1932-33 famine, engineered by the government to speed collectivisation.

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PURGE TRIALS

The dissenters were put down in the public purge trials of 1936, 1937 and 1938. Almost 50 dissident army officers and the Party leaders whom Stalin had deposed were put to death. The army was purged. In 1940, Stalin was slain in Mexico. Stalin's rule was unchallenged.

In May 1941, one month before Hitler turned on Russia, Stalin assumed the duties of Prime Minister, his first official government post. In November, with the Germans in the suburbs of Moscow, he assumed command of the army. In 1943 he became Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Stalin married Nadejda (Nadya) Svergina Alliluyeva, daughter of an old friend and an ardent Communist, in 1913. She was said to have tasted all food served to him before he ate it.

Their son, Vasili, was born in 1920. A daughter, Svetlana, was born in 1926. Nadya Stalin died in 1932 of causes variously described as suicide and peritonitis.—United Press.

CHARGES TO BE FILED

Duesseldorf, Mar. 5.—State prosecutors in the Ruhr will shortly file charges against 38 suspected members of the Communist party, organising treasonable activities, a North Rhine-Westphalian Government spokesman said today.

The 38 were arrested during a widespread investigation of members of the banned Communist Youth Movement, begun in mid-January, the spokesman said.—Reuters.

Standing Their Ground

Debate In UN on The Korea War

BANK'S MISSION TO BURMA

To Study Economic Development

Paris, Mar. 6.

A mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will arrive in Rangoon on March 7 to study the future economic development of Burma, it was announced here.

The mission, which will pay a four-week visit at the request of the Burmese Government, is headed by Richard H. Domini, of the Bank's Department of Operations for Asia and the Middle East.

Mr Arle Krullhoff of the Department of Technical Operations, and K.N.P. Ramamurthy of the International Monetary Fund.

They will meet Government officials and leaders of industry, banking, commerce and agriculture to gain information for an appraisal of the general economic situation and prospects for development over the next few years.

The mission, which is paying its first visit to Burma, will not consider requests for loans.

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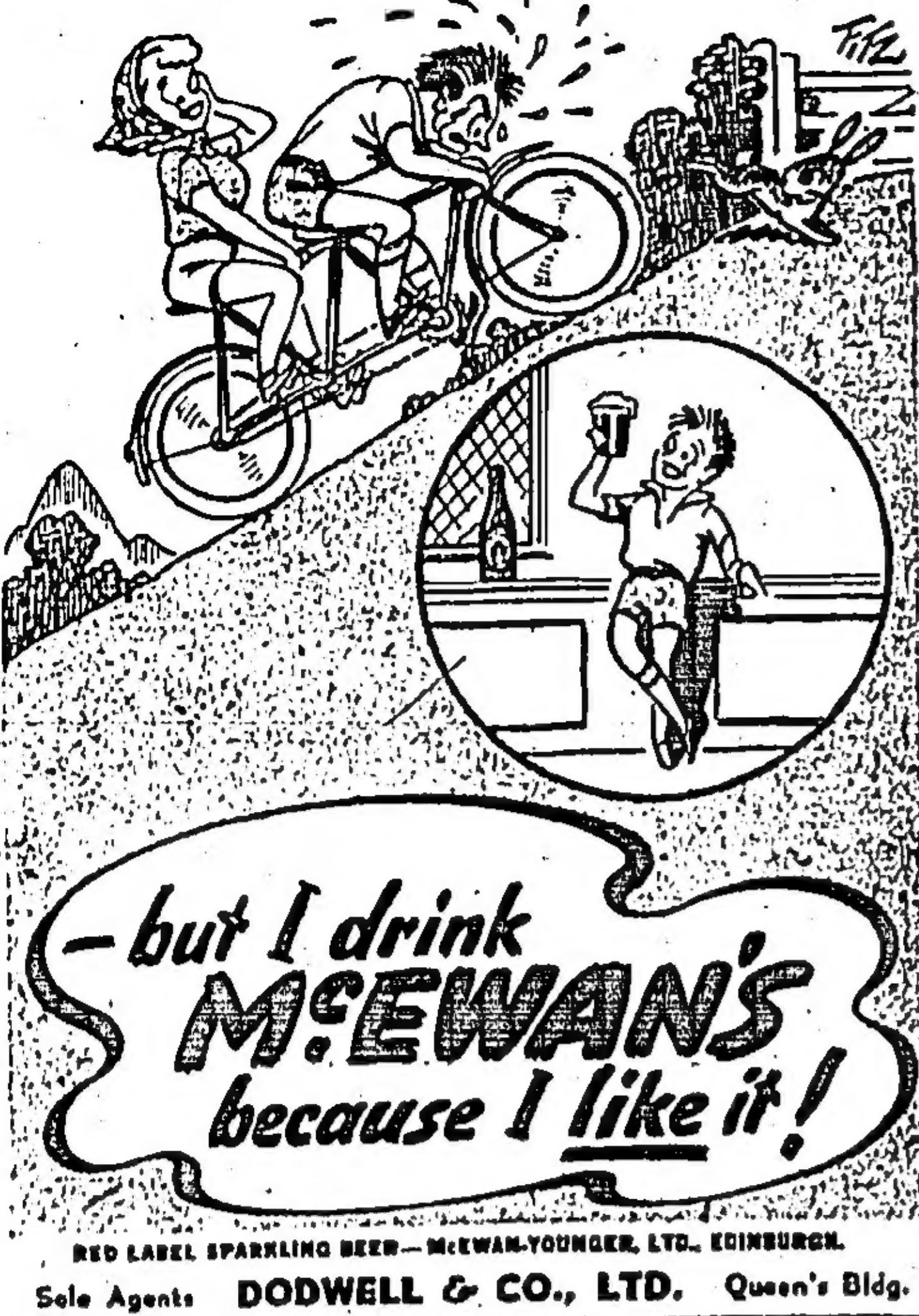
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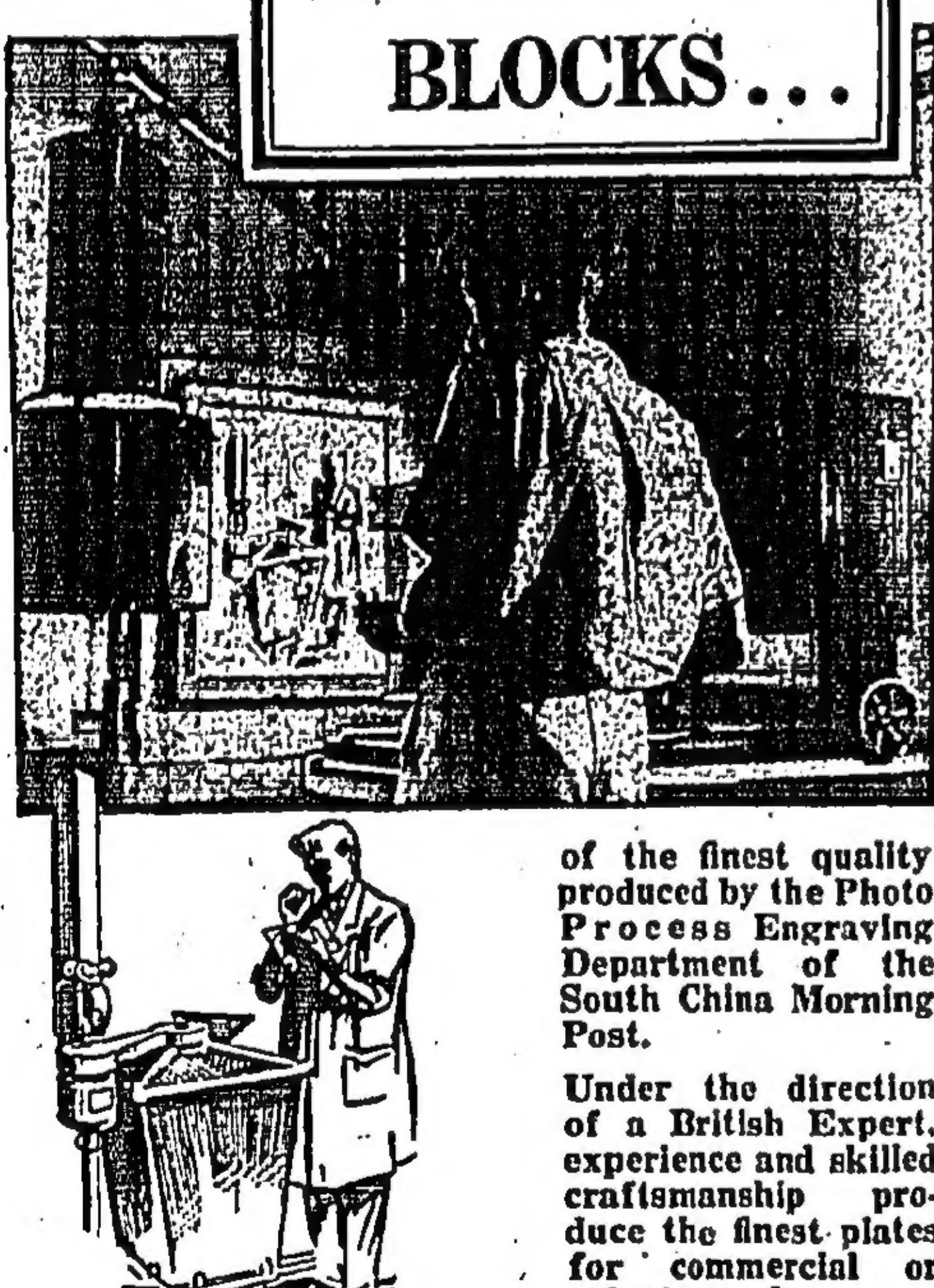
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Some things must be done—**BRITISH FLOOD DISASTER FUND**PLEASE ADDRESS DONATIONS TO
SECRETARY, S. C. M. POST, LTD.cheques should be crossed
"BRITISH FLOOD DISASTER FUND"

Donations will be remitted to The Lord Mayor of London's Distress Fund

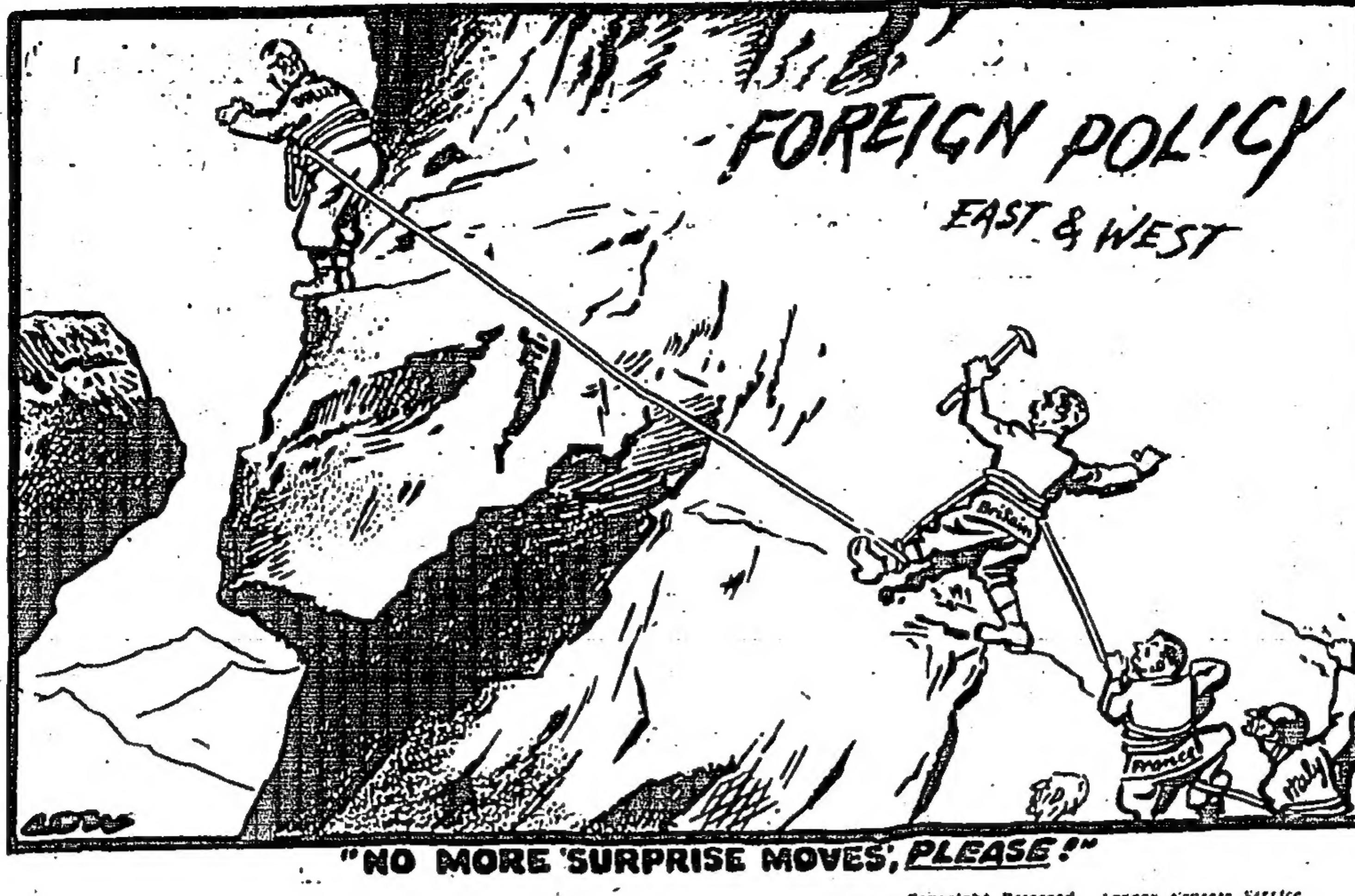
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HONGKONG COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Invites your support in helping to train the Hongkong citizens of to-morrow. Subscriptions should be sent to:—The Hon. Treasurer, The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association, War Memorial Welfare Centre, Southern Playground, Wan Chai.

For further information please telephone the Secretary (23018).



You realise what's
happening in
Big Business
today . . .

London.
IN the first two months
of 1953 I have been
watching the acceleration
of one of the
biggest shifts in the in-
dustrial balance of power
since the war.

The "Managerial Revolution" has often been heralded. These past few weeks some of my friends in the City were saying it had arrived. For, in Big Deal after Big Deal, the old aristocrats of industry are selling part, if not all, of the businesses they have built up over the years. And newcomers, some of them with little or no training in industry, are gaining influence.

Already the debate
breaks out: Are these the
right men to run Britain's
business? Will the future of
British industry be safe in
their hands?

Taste shared

THEY are important ques-
tions. It is worthwhile
to look more closely both at
the new men, and the
system which they are be-
ginning to supersede.

Most colourful of the
powerful new figures is
48-year-old Charles Clore,
shrewd juggler in millions,
who adds boot and shoe
factories and a chain of 920
shoe shops to the big ship-
yard, the West End theatre,
the ice-rink, and the other
businesses he already con-
trols.

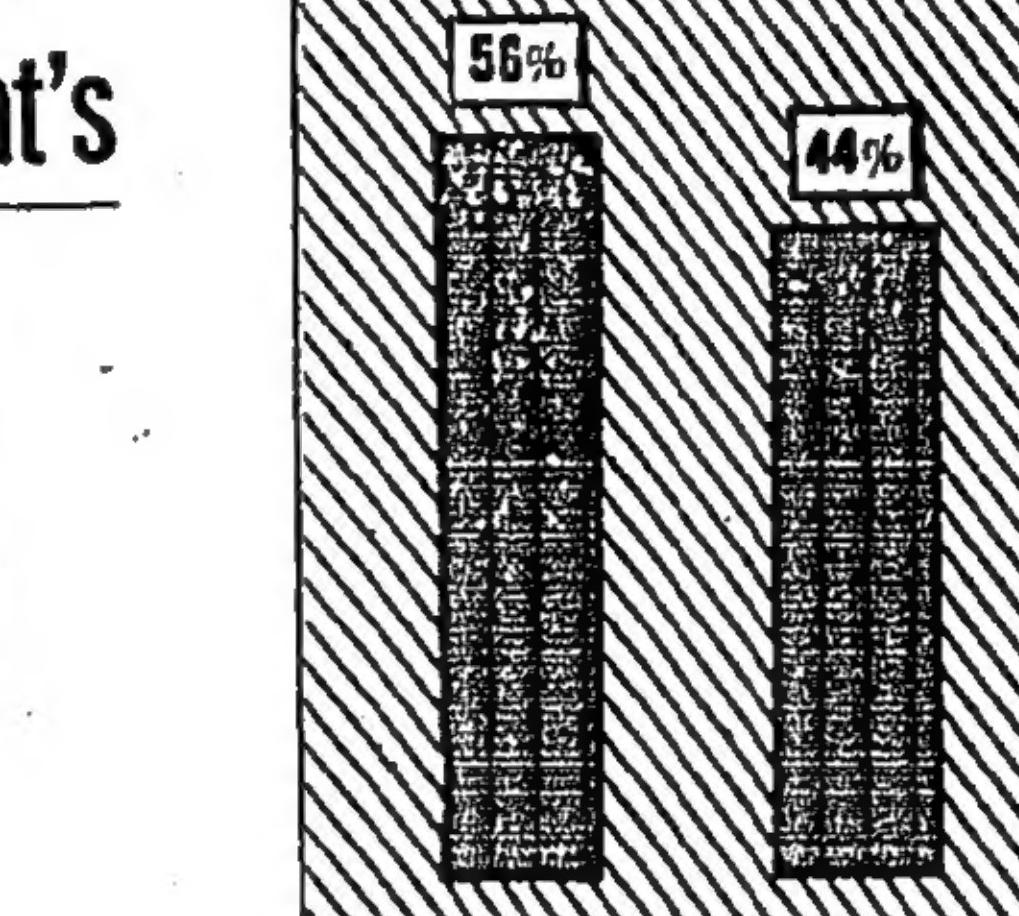
Clore shares one taste
with the older aristocrats
of industry: he collects
French Impressionists.

Elegant, shy

HE frankly admits that he
does not put up all the
money for his deals himself.
That comes mainly from a
syndicate of wealthy busi-
nessmen.

On to the board of Waring
and Gillow goes a young City
financier, the elegant but shy
Siegmund Warburg. He is the
head of a group which has now
obtained control of this famous
old furniture manufacturing and
retailing business.

Then there is Mr Leonard
Jackson, dapper chief of a wide-
ranging drapery chain, who
seeks shareholders' support to
become the power behind the



CHARLES CLORE
and the industrial
graph he and
others are helping
to alter. The
analysis today
shows publicly
owned businesses
rapidly creeping
up on the family
concerns—but
still 6 per cent.
behind breaking
even on their share
of Britain's pro-
duction.

**THIS 'BLITZ'
on the OLD
FAMILY
FIRMS**

by Bernard Harris

three are descendants, or
married to descendants, of the
four brothers who started the
business in St. Helens, Lancs,
four generations ago.

It has been kept privately
owned by the prudent financial
policy of the early Pilkingtons
and by the family's good
fortune in producing brilliant
inventors and business men.

Yet firms like Pilkington's
are having to struggle to keep
their business "in the family."

Even the famous Lyle family,
whose £4,000,000 fleet of ships
trades all over the world, are
having to sell up part of their
stock.

This burden

THE name Lyle of Greengrock,
they announced the other
day, "has been closely associated
with sugar and ships in the
Clyde district for 200 years."

"The heavy burden of in-
creased taxation, now imposed on
the holders of shares in family
businesses, becomes in-
creasingly onerous the more
prosperous is the business. To
meet this burden... the share-
holders are now disposing of
part of their holdings."

I uphold the value of the
family concerns, I am sad to see
them losing influence. Yet I
welcome the assault which
the financiers and others make
upon their strongholds. For

the struggle between the
new men and the old
aristocrats of business revitalises
industry, and allows the fresh
winds of competition to blow
in many a sheltered corner of industrial life.

These new men thrive on
competition. They are willing to
take big risks for the sake
of big profits. They are pre-
pared to do battle in the market
place to pull off a deal.

Owed much

AND in the chilly economic
climate of the postwar
world, Britain too must do the
same.

Britain owes much to the
family concerns. But also it
owes much to the new men
who, in each generation, come
forward to import new vitality
and fresh vision to industry.
Don't snub at them.

'TRAVIATA' 100 YEARS OLD TODAY**Fiasco On Its Opening Night**

By GERALD BOURKE

MARCH 6, 1853 was in the *Gazetta Musicale de Milano*. Within a year, however, but at the small, but exquisitely proportioned Fenice Theatre in Venice, where new opera was presented by Signor Verdi, then 40 years old and enjoying his first general recognition. Two months earlier he had witnessed the first performance of *'Il Trovatore'*. This was an instant success, and Verdi may well have hoped that *'La Traviata'*, written simultaneously, would prove equally acceptable.

But whereas the Italians were used to virile, artificial plots such as that of *'Il Trovatore'*, which comprised most of the 600-odd new operas said to have been performed in Italy during the previous ten years, they were not ready for opera in everyday costume. Verdi was, however, at that time feeling artistically free and had gladly accepted a commission from the Fenice Theatre for a work based on the highly praised contemporary novel *'The Lady of the Camellias'* by Alexandre Dumas the younger.

Verdi's Wife

The story was partly auto-biographical, but strangely enough, it also matched Verdi's life in many respects. He too, had recently lost his first wife—also named Marguerite—and had adopted a similar, although firmer, stand to that of Armand (Verdi rejected his father-in-law's petitions, whereas the fictional Armand was weak.)

And so, within five years, there appeared as novel, drama and opera the story of *'The Lady of the Camellias'*, as Marguerite Gautier was called by her florist on account of her dislike for scented flowers. The audience that evening was well-disposed initially towards the composer and enthusiastically acclaimed the opening ballroom scene. Indeed they scarcely noticed that the soprano weighed some 12 stone, and the tenor, Graziani, was a horse. But during the second act, the baritone, Varesi, who considered the secondary part of Germont beneath his dignity, made little of the now famous aria *'Di Provenza'*, although he insisted on repeating it without demand.

Audience Laughed

In the last act, where Violetta, as Verdi renamed Marguerite, lay dying of consumption, the gay Venetians lost all remnants of cruelty and the curtain fell amid outbreaks of unrestrained laughter.

'Traviata', last night, was a fiasco. Is the fault mine or of the singers? Time will show," wrote Verdi, next morning. And when Varesi tendered his condolences, he replied gruffly: "Offer them to yourself and your companions, who have not understood my music."

But even musicians condemned the opera and, in the following month, *The Musical Times* awarded it only five not very accurate lines: "Verdi's new opera is admittedly a failure, and none seems better acquainted with its non-success than the composer himself; he frankly avows the fact in a letter which has just appeared

Happily those who now aspire to become famous *Violettas* concentrate on finer vocal technique and fewer stage effects. It must not be forgotten, though, that this great operatic character study demands also a brilliant actress, if she is to capture not only Verdi's *Violetta* but Dumas' *Lady of the Camellias*.

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GRANULATED
ICING
CASTER****Obtainable from all
shops & stores**



• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

THIS Continental Sunday has once more roused its frightened head. And the proposed Bill on Sunday observance became law, we might have had the outrageous spectacle of a concert singer wearing a false nose for a comic song as he may on any week-day.

The argument that games played in the afternoon would stop people from going to bed in the morning is sure to crop up again. Whether cricket on Sunday is more debasing than an American film on Sunday is left to the reader to decide, but it might be worth noticing that the countries which have a commonsense attitude to Sunday are those in which most people go to church.

The triumph of Suet (XIV)

"I AM Professor Krotzroth," said the red-haired stranger. "I am going to England today by plane, to see if we might travel together. If you are on my plane," said Suet petulantly. "Dear imbecile!" said Mooshka. Suet shuddered nervously.

A moving ceremony

At the British Embassy in Copenhagen the other day, the Danes entertained the Danes by removing his collar, and autographing it. He said: "It is very practical. It is made of leather and can't be seen." Diplomats are wondering how this informal salesmanship drive can be developed. I suggest that our Ambassador, after the war, wear shirts made of blotting-paper. They could remove these to blot the autographs on their pillars. They could also wear paper trousers covered with slogans and advertisements, and fancy hats made of British Gorgonzola. This notion might catch on, mainly because of our Embassies: "All floors in this building are polished with Snibbo."

Jet-television

A THINKER has remarked that one of the problems today is to combine old motion picture place with the cultivation of the mind. I think I have the perfect answer—the television set. While you are sitting in the plane, which is really a large television apparatus, you will be able to receive culture by viewing a hundred million little questions. The questions will be asked, day and night without interruption, by the television audience. You will then be able to receive the ace of hearts and can then return the device of hearts toward dummy.

Mooshka's king-seven of hearts remains to prevent West from winning two heart tricks. South can easily develop four heart tricks and thus make his slam.

YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

FRIDAY, MARCH 6

BORN today, you have a strong will, are shrewd in business and are quick to take advantage of opportunity. When you have known what it is not to have security and you want for yourself when you become adult. Consider your future, plan to work hard during your early years to secure economic independence. Then you can spend the balance of your life, enjoying your leisure-art, enough time for your hobbies, literature and the like.

Actually you have talents and if you can catch the gifts of the stars with self-confidence, assurance and aggressive actions, you might make a success of the arts. But it is more likely that you will end up living some other fashion and save the arts as an avocation and hobby. It is very important to one of your temperament that you select a

SATURDAY, MARCH 7

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Be extra cautious in putting your signature to any agreement. Be sure details are in your favour.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Give a word of warning to someone who may be in the dumps. Turn fire skies into blue skies.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May. 20)—Don't let your enthusiasm to making an important decision. Face facts and act accordingly.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Donate unneeded clothes or house furnishings to some worthy neighbourhood charity. Be generous.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—Utilise all your particular aptitudes and skills in a new job which offers a fine opportunity for advancement.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22)—If asked to contribute to some charitable cause, be very generous if you can. Offer your services, too!

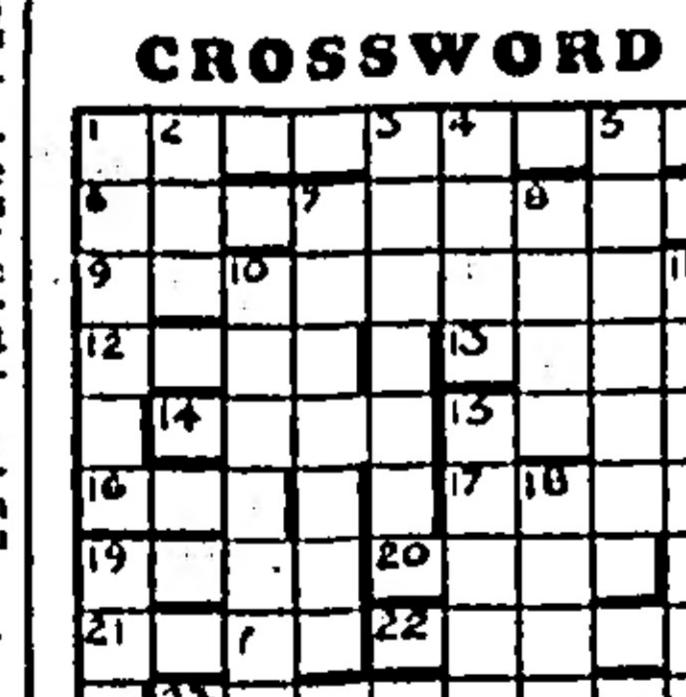
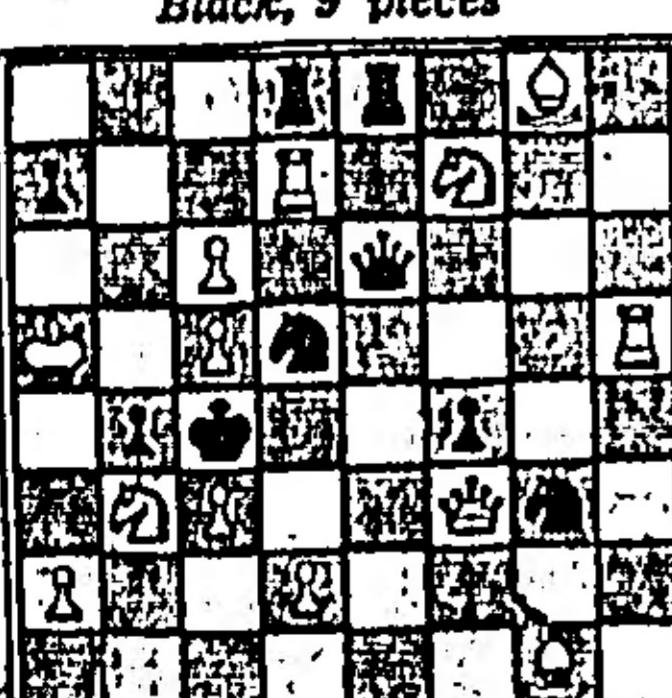
VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)—Don't let your stretches, but don't attempt the impossible. Be conservative in the time being.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22)—New idea properly promoted, can bring you increased income if you go about it the right way.

CHESS PROBLEM

By G. JONSSON

Black, 9 pieces



CROSSWORD

By G. JONSSON

Black, 9 pieces

White, 13 pieces

White to play, mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

K1-Q1, K2-B3, K3-B4,

K4-Q4, P-Q8 (=Q), P-K6

(ch), P-P8 (=Q), P-K4

(ch), P-P4 (ch).

White to play, mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

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Army Athletic Championships

TWO COLONY RECORDS FALL —BUT JOSEPH PAWLOWSKI STEALS THE SHOW

By "RECODER"

Two Colony records fell at yesterday's Land Forces' Individual Athletic Championships at Boundary Street, but it was 27 HAA Regiment's Joseph Pawlowski who stole the show while not setting a new Colony mark.

Pawlowski was the first man in the history of the Army Championships to attain a triple—he has won the Discus Throw now in 1951, 52 and 53—and he threw 126 feet 6 inches to beat the best ever Army mark accomplished in Hongkong—Cpl. Walter Land's 126 feet 0 1/4 inches in 1938.

Walter Land still holds the British Army record of 138 feet 7 1/4 inches, set in the Army Championships in 1937, and is an active athlete to this date—with a mark of more than 142 feet in 1951 and near that last year.

Pawlowski has more discus throws of over 110 feet in competition than any other thrower who has attained in Hongkong. His best until yesterday was 123 feet 1 1/4 inches at Boundary Street on December 21 last year when he came second to Chan Wai-chuen's new Colony record.

Yesterday, faced with more competition than he has ever had before, he reached out to 126 feet 6 inches—the second best throw in Hongkong's history.

Pawlowski, Docherty, and Sgt. Dockree (Royal Norfolk Regiment) in the 220 Yards heats, set new bests for the Army in Hongkong.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

TENTH RACE MEETING 1952/53

Saturday, 7th March, 1953

(Hold under the Rules of The Hong Kong Jockey Club).

The programme will consist of 9 races. The First Race will be run at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2 p.m.

Through Tickets (Races-\$18.00) also tickets at \$2.00 each for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Hong Kong Derby" scheduled to be run on 2nd May, 1953, may be obtained at the Cash Sweep Office of the Club at Queen's Building, Ground Floor, Chater Road.

Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10 a.m. on Friday, 6th March, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Cash Sweep Office at Queen's Building, sweep tickets may also be purchased at the Club's Branch Offices at:

5 D'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong
or
382 Nathan Road, Kowloon

TOTALISATOR

The attention of Totalisator Investors is drawn to the following rules:

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies so declared by the Stewards when the "ALL CLEAR" is given. The "ALL CLEAR" signal will be indicated by a white light at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED.

Totalisator Tickets should be examined and checked before leaving the Selling Counters as mistakes of any description cannot be rectified later.

Cash received in respect of Dividends should be checked before leaving the Pay-Out Counters as no claim for short payment of the value of tickets presented can be entertained once Investors have left the Counters.

All winning tickets and tickets for refunds must be presented for payment at the Race Course on the day to which they refer; but none will be paid later than one hour after the time for which the last race of the day has been scheduled to be run.

In no circumstances will any Dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment WILL NOT be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

SETS OF MEMBERS' AND LADIES' BADGES WHICH ARE BEING ISSUED FOR THE 1953 RACING SEASON ARE NOT VALID UNTIL 1ST APRIL, 1953. 1952 SETS ARE VALID UNTIL THEN.

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and the Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Alexandra House, on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all chits, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the Race Course.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptrollers' Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurers' Comptrollers' Office is situated at Queen's Building, Ground Floor, Chater Road, and the Secretary's Office at Alexandra House, 8th Floor.

A limited number of tiffins will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27819).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The Price of admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$3.00 including tax for all persons including Ladies and will be payable at the Gate.

Any person leaving the Public Enclosure during a Meeting will forfeit his or her right of admission to the Enclosure and will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN, ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' service.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall and at Booths, adjacent to Boxes in the Coffee Room, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various points in the enclosure to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

By Order
M. M. MIA,
Secretary.

SOCCER ON THE INSIDE

(Contributed by Desmond Hackett, Robert Findlay and Henry Rose.

Edited by Marshall Fellowes)

TSUI YUN-PUI ENTERS COLONY SINGLES FINAL

By "ARGONAUT"

Veteran Tsui Yun-pui, the 1941 title-winner and the 1939 and 1947 runner-up in the event, entered his fourth final in the Colony Grasscourt Men's Open Singles championship yesterday with a 6-1, 6-2 and 6-1 semi-final win over P. L. Holmes.

Both the attendance and the standard of play at this semi-final match were far below those of previous seasons.

Though much the younger of the two players and endowed with abundant stamina and a with the addition of an away-grand lighting spirit, Holmes found himself greatly handicapped by an unorthodox style of gripping the racket well up at the handle.

Despite his gallant retrieving and occasional full-blooded forehand cross-court winners, lack of sustained power and accuracy in his ground strokes and a follow-up net game gave the control of the game to his superior stroking opponent.

Tsui showed yesterday much improved form. Playing a sound all-round game and coming up to the net whenever he was able to, he was particularly strong in backhand sliced drives.

Holmes drop shots did not work too often, but he secured to have regained much of his former speed in getting to the volleys at the net. His overhead

improved in the second set, and held Tsui to 2-2 with some ferocious forehand drives. Tsui tightened up his game at this stage to force a strong challenge by Holmes in the 7th game which went to five deuces, won 11 by 6-2. The third set was a repetition of the first with Tsui taking a 2-0 lead and winning it by 6-1.

The remaining Colony Doubles quarter-final between J. R. L. Cook and E. Saubolle and C. S. Cheng and Chung Wing-kwong provided a three-set thriller with the former pair the winners by 6-1, 4-6 and 6-3.

Opening up with their usual aggressive game, Cook and Saubolle swept the Chinese pair off their feet in the first set.

Best known of the Parry boys is Derby's inside right, Jack (21), an Army private soon to be demobbed.

These results put 27 H.A.A. Regt to the top of this Section, the R.A.F. second, and the Royal Engineers and R.A. Station in third place.

Inside-left Raymond, although 19, has already played for Bolton's first team and holds more England schoolboy caps than any other player.

Nineteen-year-old Glynn is a reserve half-back at Derby, and Cyril (15), another forward, played in the recent schoolboy international trial.

All these, plus eldest brother Reg (24), a sailor, played for Derby boys.

Will seven-year-old Michael and recently-born Terence Stephen be footballers, too? Father Parry will be even more amazed if they are.

"I can't understand it," he says, "when I was young, my game was Rugby."

—(London Express Service)

27 HAA Regt. Lead In

Darts League

(By "DOUBLE TOP")

The highlights of the games this week in Section 1 of the San Miguel Brewery Darts League were the defeat of the R.A.F. Kol Tak by Commando R.E.M.E. by 6-1, and 27 H.A.A. Regt's win over 50 Coy, R.A.S.C., by 5-1.

These results put 27 H.A.A. Regt to the top of this Section, the R.A.F. second, and the Royal Engineers and R.A. Station in third place.

In the final set, Cook and Saubolle managed to wrest the initiative to take a 3-1 lead, as Chung weakened at the stream side shot that were directed at his backhand.

The Chinese pair, however, pluckily drew to 2-3 but cracked up after Cook and Saubolle had increased their lead to 4-2 to concede the set and match by 6-3.

TODAY'S GAME

The other Singles semi-final match between E. Saubolle and V. T. Wang this afternoon is expected to provide a close tussle with the odds on Wang.

However, since the match has been scheduled to start at 6 p.m., it is doubtful if it will be completed.

Saubolle in his first appearance in the Colony Championships has so far shown that he is a force to be reckoned with. Playing a good aggressive all-round game, he does not make as many errors as most attacking players do and is a sound tactician biding his time for the kill.

He should have a good chance of upsetting his base-line playing opponent if he keeps him on the run and utilises more of his half-court cross shots. A long drawn-out affair will be an advantage to Saubolle.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Colony Singles Semi-final

Tsui Yun-pui beat P. L. Holmes, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Colony Doubles Quarter-final

E. Saubolle and J. R. L. Cook beat C. S. Cheng and Chung Wing-kwong, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.

Club Singles

D. J. Hill beat J. A. Furrer, on w.o.

Club Doubles

F. C. Stuckey and H. J. Armstrong beat D. T. Smith and F. A. Weller, 6-3, 6-0.

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Club Mixed Doubles

H. J. Armstrong and Mrs. F. C. Stuckey v. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Weller.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"POYANG"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 8th Mar.
"YUCHOW"	Djedjana, Samarang, Surabaya & Makassar	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"FENGTHIEN"	Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 10th Mar.
"HANYANG"	Kedah, Penang	10 a.m. 11th Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Kelantan	5 p.m. 11th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Penang	10 a.m. 13th Mar.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 14th Mar.
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 14th Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Tientsan	5 p.m. 18th Mar.
"HUEH"	Custodian Wharf	10 a.m. 21st Mar.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore	4 p.m. 8th Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Keeling	7 a.m. 9th Mar.
"HANYANG"	Kobe	9th Mar.
"YUCHOW"	Kobe	10th Mar.
"ANKING"	Singapore	10th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Tientsan	10th Mar.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10th Mar.
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	12th Mar.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIWAN"	Japan	21st Mar.
"CHANGTIE"	Japan	25th Mar.
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	25th Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIWAN"	Australia & Manila	17th Mar.
"CHANGTIE"	Australia & Manila	21st Mar.
"TAIPING"	Japan	23rd Mar.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.		
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Mar.
"MENTOR"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Mar.
"ALCINUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	24th Mar.
"ANTHOCIUS"	Grenada, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th Mar.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	8th Apr.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Apr.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

	Sails	Arrives
S. "ANTHOCHUS"	Liverpool	Rotterdam
G. "PATROCLUS"	Sailed	Sailed
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	-
G. "LAOMDON"	do	-
S. "ANCHISES"	do	-
G. "PERSEUS"	9th Mar.	13th Mar.
S. "ASTYANAX"	10th Mar.	22nd Apr.
G. "AENEAS"	24th Mar.	20th Apr.

Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swanses, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo



De LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	17th Mar.	4th Apr.
"DONA AURORA"		
"DONA ALICIA"		
SAILING for KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.		
"HAINAN"	20th Mar.	5th Apr.
"AGAMEMNON"		

Left Bay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives HK. (one return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	DC-4 7:30 a.m. Mon.	7:15 a.m. Tues.
	7:00 a.m. Tues.	7:15 a.m. Fri.
	7:00 a.m. Thurs.	7:15 a.m. Sat.

(Connects at Bangkok with U.P.A. to Bangkok)

HK/Hanoi/Haiphong

DC-4 11:30 a.m. Tues.

HK/Singapore/Singapore

DC-4 6:30 a.m. Tues.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

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U.S. Must Open Doors To Foreign Trade, Says The Treasury

Japan & Sterling Area

Reported Request From Tokyo

Tokyo, Mar. 5. A Treasury spokesman today declined to comment on a Press report that Japan had asked Britain to ease restrictions on Japanese imports into the Sterling Area.

The spokesman said British and Japanese representatives were now examining in Tokyo the whole problem of Japanese balance of payments with the Sterling Area, of which Britain is the banker.

He could make no comment until the Tokyo discussions had ended.

Unusually reliable London financial quarters said Britain's approach to the balance of payments question was based on an attempt to reconcile two principles:

Britain's desire to expand the use of Sterling, and the restriction of imports to ensure that a balance of payments equilibrium is achieved for the Sterling Area.

These quarters said Britain would welcome in principle any two way increase in Japan's trade.

The Japanese Government is understood to be considering some such plan.

The reports added Japan would have no alternative but to switch the emphasis on her foreign trade policy from the Sterling to the dollar and open account areas.

Japan's Sterling balances dropped to £76 million last December after standing at £120 million in June of the same year.

The Japanese say they need to hold at least £50 million to meet their Sterling requirements and to pay off pre-war debts.—Reuter.

Cotton Prices In New York

New York, Mar. 5. Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:—

Spot	31.10 nominal
March	35.42-35.45
May	35.50-35.55
July	35.77
October	35.78-35.79
December	35.88
March	35.90 nominal
May	35.90 nominal
July	35.60 bid

—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Closing rate	March 5.
Spot	35.40 bid
March	35.57
May	35.75-35.76
October	35.86 bid
December	35.88
March	35.95 bid
May	35.89 bid
July	35.88 bid

—United Press.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, Mar. 5. World sugar futures closed today unchanged to 5 points lower, with sales totalling 53 contracts. Contract No. 6 closed unchanged to 2 higher, with sales totalling 100 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (world)

May	3.40 nominal
July	3.41-3.43
September	3.41 bid
October	3.42 nominal
January	3.45 nominal
March	3.41 bid
May	3.42 nominal
July	3.40

—United Press.

Ship Salvage Agreement

Manila, Mar. 5. A Philippines-Japanese agreement on the salvage of ships sunk in Philippines waters was announced by Mr Toru Nakagawa, chief of the Japanese mission to the Philippines, today.

He said that a virtual agreement had been reached with Under-Secretary Fellino Orsi of the Foreign Affairs Office regarding terms.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 5. The importance of future United States commercial and economic policies in relation to the Sterling Area's dollar problem is stressed in the British Treasury's monthly "Bulletin for Industry."

An effective solution to the balance of payments problem is unlikely unless we can build up a substantially increased flow of exports to the dollar area, the Bulletin says.

United States commercial policy is of great importance here, both directly in helping British exporters to earn more dollars by sales to the United States, and indirectly, because the more prosperous the neighbours of the United States are the better will be the market for our exports.

In dollar area countries, the Bulletin points out, we do not normally have to cope with quota restrictions on our exports; the problem is to build up our exports in the face of keen American and other competition.

Though less important from the point of view of the Sterling Area's long-term dollar problem, transactions with O. E. C. (Western Europe) and other non-dollar countries enable the Sterling Area either to save or earn gold to offset its deficit with the dollar area.

But many countries outside the dollar area tend to be in balance of payments difficulties, too, and this makes it more difficult for us to earn gold to offset its deficit with the dollar area.

Not only would our own prospects of increasing our dollar earnings be directly improved, but the fact that other countries' opportunities of increasing their dollar earnings were also improved would (if they were able to take advantage of them) make it possible for these countries to remove their import restrictions and thus give us more opportunities of increasing our earnings indirectly.

"The closing of the 'world dollar gap' requires co-operative action by the various trading groups of the free world," the Bulletin concludes, "and its success would be greatly assisted by action on the part of the U.S. to enable other countries to earn more dollars."

"But the Sterling Area has to abolish its own 'dollar gap' regardless of what happens to the 'world dollar gap,' and the producers of natural rubber will be able to supply only about 1,700,000 tons.

This, they estimated, means the synthetic industry must be prepared by that time to turn out more than a million tons.

The present capacity of the U.S. synthetic plants is well below that figure.

This survey of the world rubber industry came from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a Government agency which manages the nation's half billion dollar synthetic plants and was part of an R.F.C. proposal that the Government-owned synthetic industry be sold to private hands.

The proposal, made to President Eisenhower and Congress, said the R.F.C. believed the U.S.'s security is well enough guarded now to allow the Government to get out of the rubber production business. It also said the synthetic industry had become well enough established that it should successfully compete with natural rubber.

In fact, the R.F.C. proposal said, the synthetic industry has nothing to fear from natural rubber, seemingly indicating thereby that synthetic is now a stronger factor in the world rubber trade over natural.

Associated Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Mar. 5.
Prices of No. 1 rubber futures closed today at 35 to 80 points lower with sales totalling 60 contracts.
March 27.50 bid
May 26.70
July 26.25 bid
September 25.75
December 25.65
March (1954) 25.50
Spot 27.12 nominal

—United Press.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL

Washington, Mar. 5. The Department of Commerce reports U.S. Corporations increased their capital by about \$30,000,000,000 in 1952, and that \$23,000,000,000 of this new record—was for plant and equipment.

The remainder was for additional operating capital, and was \$9,000,000,000 less than in 1951. The drop in new operating capital required by corporations was accounted for, the Department said, by decreased inventories.

Meanwhile, it was added, individual savings reached \$19,000,000,000 in 1952, about \$2,000,000,000 more than in 1951. The report added: While individual savings mounted, total personal debt which increased \$9,500,000,000 in 1952.

Associated Press.

NEW PLANT IN OPERATION

New York, Mar. 5. Courtaulds, Inc., announced it has begun production of rayon staple fibre at its new plant in Alabama.

The plant will have a capacity of 50,000,000 pounds annually, which compares with 21.1 million pounds of viscose and cuprammonium and tow made by all American producers in 1952.—Associated Press.

LEAD PRICE IN NY

New York, Mar. 5. Prices in the metal market closed unchanged with the following exception:—

Lead, common, New York per lb.	20.60 cents
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—United Press.

Germans To Aid Japanese Steel Industry?

Duesseldorf, Mar. 5. Japanese steel industrialists may shortly invite West German engineers to Japan to help moderate production methods. Mr Hideki Sunabori said here today.

Mr Sunabori, a Japanese businessman, came here last week as permanent representative in Europe of the Yawata iron and steel works.

Japan would seek to buy or hire German steel production patents, Mr Sunabori said. After a tour of the Schuman Plan countries and Britain and Scandinavia, he planned to set up an office here.—Reuter.

Claims For Synthetic Rubber

Washington, Mar. 5. Operators of the U.S. synthetic rubber industry say their product is generally superior to natural rubber and that its supply should be increased to meet a growing world rubber demand.

They forecast that the South-East Asian natural rubber growers will produce about 1,700,000 tons this year and that it will be more than 700,000 tons short of world rubber consumption. They forecast further that the synthetic producers will be called on to make up the expected shortage.

Looking further ahead, the managers of this nation's synthetic industry estimated the world will need about 2,800,000 tons of new rubber by 1958 and that the producers of natural rubber will be able to supply only about 1,700,000 tons.

This, they estimated, means the synthetic industry must be prepared by that time to turn out more than a million tons.

The present capacity of the U.S. synthetic plants is well below that figure.

This survey of the world rubber industry came from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a Government agency which manages the nation's half billion dollar synthetic plants and was part of an R.F.C. proposal that the Government-owned synthetic industry be sold to private hands.

South Georgia, a dependency of the Falkland Islands, which lies on the edge of the Antarctic, is an important whaling centre, and nearly 3,000 whales annually have been caught there in recent years.

On the Falkland Islands sheep rearing is the main activity, and

the Colonial Development Corporation is investing £780,000 in gold mining, and over £2 millions in forestry development there.

JAMAICA LARGEST

British Honduras, the only British territory in Central America, is a leading producer of chicle, the raw material of chewing gum. Exports of chicle are worth £250,000 a year. The territory also produces large quantities of mahogany.

South Georgia, a dependency of the Falkland Islands, which lies on the edge of the Antarctic, is an important whaling centre, and nearly 3,000 whales annually have been caught there in recent years.

On the Falkland Islands sheep rearing is the main activity, and

the Colonial Development Corporation is investing £780,000 in gold mining, and over £2 millions in forestry development there.

GRAIN PRICES IN SPAIN

Madrid, Mar. 5. Spain's orange crop is estimated at about 1,500,000 tons, 400,000 tons more than last year.

Some 900,000 tons are for export, the rest for the domestic market.

Germany has become a big client because of the ending of the protection previously shown French and Italian fruit.

Belgium, Holland, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, and Finland are also good customers for Spanish citrus fruits.—Associated Press.

In fact, the R.F.C. proposal said, the synthetic industry has nothing to fear from natural rubber, seemingly indicating thereby that synthetic is now a stronger factor in the world rubber trade over natural.

Associated Press.

Malaya Replaced As Japanese Source Of Rubber

Tokyo, Mar. 5. Indonesia has replaced Malaya as Japan's source of rubber, and Japanese rubber importers see no immediate prospect of a reversal in the trend.

Officials of the Japan Rubber Federation gave two reasons for the recent lead taken by Indonesian rubber:

1.—Japan has deliberately encouraged rubber purchases from Indonesia in order to fill its commitment to buy up to \$16,250,000 worth by the end of June.

Since November the Bank of Japan has given importers of Indonesian rubber special credit treatment including six months from the time it allocates foreign exchange to the importer to pay in the necessary yen at an interest rate of three per cent per annum compared to the eight per cent charged by commercial banks.

2.—The Government stopped imports from the Sterling Area, including Malaya, for seven days from February 13 to 19 in order to stop the drainage of the nation's Sterling foreign exchange. The arrangement started a stampede for open account allocations to buy Indonesian rubber.

The result was that for the first month ending February 28, the Bank of Japan had accepted applications to buy \$32,000,000 worth of Indonesian rubber.

They said that the complaint that Malaya rubber was inferior in quality to Indonesian rubber of the same grade had not been heard for some time. The Singapore authorities had clamped down on grading, they said.

In spite of this, however, they believed that the trend toward the purchase of Indonesian rubber, which started when those complaints began, could not be stopped immediately.

Even relaxation of the restrictions on Japanese imports by Sterling countries, they added, would not appreciably reverse the trend.—United Press.

MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ AND PORT SAID

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1953, at 10 p.m.

BAGGAGE: All passengers' baggage must be sent to

the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at No. 2 Gate, Canton Road Entrance, on the 7th March from 10 a.m. to Noon and from 2 to 5 p.m., or on the 8th March from 10 a.m. to Noon only.

With the exception of hand packages carried by the passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Company's godown as indicated above. BAGGAGE COOLIES WILL BE REFUSED ADMITANCE TO THE WHARF.

Passengers are requested to board the vessel on the 8th March between 6 and 9 p.m.

Our passenger department will remain open on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday morning, the 7th and 8th March, during office hours.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

Queen's Building Tel: 28061 (3 lines).

Economic Survey Of Colonial Territories

Over £22 millions has been allotted by the United Kingdom since 1940, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, to the British Caribbean territories, the population of which is approximately 3,200,000.

Details of these grants and of capital development expenditure are given in the latest volume of the "Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories 1951" which deals with the West Indian and American Territories.

Money provided by the United Kingdom taxpayer is being spent on a wide variety of development projects including the construction of airports and roads, large-scale housing schemes, the building of hospitals, education, land settlement, agricultural research, and telecommunications.

The tourist industry is the most important in the Bahamas Islands which are visited by 30,000 to 35,000 tourists each year. Four-fifths of these are Americans and half of them travel by air.

Bermuda is visited by 60,000 tourists each year, where they spend about £5 millions.

Jamaica was visited in 1950 by 75,000 tourists. They are estimated to have spent £3 millions.

Trinidad's output of petroleum products is over 20 million barrels a year, and more than 130,000 tons of lake asphalt are produced annually.

British Guiana is the most important mineral and timber producer, with an annual output in 1950 of nearly 1,000,000 tons of bauxite, £133,000 worth of gold, and £280,000 worth of diamonds.

The Colonial Development Corporation is investing £780,000 in gold mining, and over £2 millions in forestry development there.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown or dockside, or will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's terms & risk and subject to the Wharf's terms & condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

All claims must reach us before the 6th April, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Making It Up To Her

RALPH is a tall, craggy, earnest-looking man of 51, an office-worker who has hoisted himself up the ladder until he has reached fair success. He is married, and has three children.

That, however, is only part of his story. The better part.

Some years ago he stole from his employers, was caught, and sent to prison.

Soon after being set free, Ralph found another job, for his talents had not been blunted by the time behind bars.

A fortnight after taking on his new job, Ralph began to steal again from the firm where he worked. Money he accepted on his employers' behalf went into his pocket; he robbed the petty cash; stole the insurance-stolen money. Almost by chance, a short time ago, he was caught, and when he had admitted all his thieving, he gave a curious reason for having so quickly taken to crime again after being released from gaol.

THE REASON

HE told the police: "It hit the wife terribly hard, me being sent to prison. So when I came out I felt I had to make it up to her, see? The only way I could do that was for us to live beyond our means. That's why I started to steal again, so's we could afford to do things..."

You could understand how it would have been. Ralph's home was in a highly respectable suburb; and the people there, though they might privately fiddle and cheat over things like rations and currency allowances for foreign holidays, would be deeply shocked at the thought of a man in their midst being convicted of crime and sent to prison.

The neighbours would see to it that Ralph's wife felt their disapproval—and the children would not be spared.

THE OFFER

WHEN Ralph came out of prison, there would seem only one way to answer the averted glances, the sudden silence. That way was to outdo the neighbours in the matter of symbols of success. Ralph and his wife had to do more than keep up with the Joneses, or so they felt; they had to make the Joneses green with envy, make *very* really *jealous*.

The police and Ralph's counsel sketched all this in outline to Mr. Paul Bennett, VC, the magistrate, after Ralph had pleaded guilty to robbing his employers of £200-odd in the few months he had served them.

London Express Service

DESIGN FOR NEW STAR FERRY PIERS APPROVED

Chairman's Review Of Last Year's Operations

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Star Ferry Company, Ltd., this morning, the Hon. John Keswick disclosed that the design for the new ferry piers on the Hongkong side of the harbour had been officially approved. He added that the final plans, which were the responsibility of Government, had the full approval of the Company.

Dealing with the Star ferry operations during the past year, the chairman said they had carried 361,4 million passengers, which was a slight drop on the number carried the previous year.

He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the pier staff and deprecated unfounded criticism.

Addressing the meeting the Hon. John Keswick said:

You will note from the Report that in the course of the year we carried 361,4 million passengers, a slight drop on the number carried the previous year. Our scheduled service operated throughout without a single interruption by fog or typhoon conditions, the only restriction being the customary period of pier stops.

During periods of very heavy traffic we were able to augment the service and in all our vessels made a total of 131,887 crossings during the year. Our daily average load was 90,000 passengers, but on one day we reached the highest individual day's total of 135,000.

This impressive volume of traffic was again handled without incident or accident and I have again to express our appreciation of the work of our coxswains and crews in maintaining the service at a high state of efficiency.

I should also like to thank our hard working pier staff for the manner in which they have served the travelling public during the year. In this respect I should like to refer for a moment to an anonymous letter which appeared in the press, making allegations of dishonesty against our staff. Investigations showed the allegations to be unfounded but, in any case, as the writer did not identify himself, a complete investigation could not be made and I refer to the letter, only in justice to our staff in general.

Human nature being what it is I suppose it is inevitable that with large numbers passing through our piers, which are admittedly inadequate for such numbers, tempers are bound to be a little frayed and minor incidents to occur. Our staff at all times endeavour to extend the fullest courtesy to the travelling public but, in the interests of all, are bound to enforce our regulations. If at any time any of our passengers feel that they have cause for complaint we will welcome a report of the circumstances to the management in order that the matter may be fully investigated and, if possible, the cause of complaint removed. Unsubstantiated allegations in the public press serve no useful purpose.

NEW PIERS

I have just referred briefly to the known inadequacy of the present piers; as shareholders are aware, discussions in regard to the new piers have been proceeding for some time and I am very pleased to be able to say that their final design has now been agreed. As you know, the responsibility for their design and construction rests with Government, and the Director of Public Works and his staff have extended the most courteous cooperation to this Company in discussing the design. The final plans have our full agreement and I am sure that the new structures, when completed, will be a credit to the Colony and of great benefit to the smooth operation of the service and the comfort of the travelling public. The Director of Public Works has very kindly made available a model of the proposed terminals which is on the table before you; it needs no stress of imagination to see what a fine achievement they will be on completion. We are informed that construction will start as soon as progress of the Central Reclamation permits and it is hoped to have them in operation within two years from now. Work will commence simultaneously in Hongkong and Kowloon to the same design, in order to eliminate difficulties of changeover from the old piers.

Now that this stage has been reached, we are able to proceed with arrangements for construction of a new launch, the engines for which have been in

the Colony for some time. Preliminary plans for this boat are already drawn and under discussion. Although our existing fleet has been maintained in first-class condition, no machinery lasts for ever and it is a great relief to be able to proceed confidently with our craft building programme. At present, when our full fleet is in operation we maintain a 3½ minute service during peak periods, which I think is probably unique in any part of the World where a ferry service operates under conditions approximating ours. When the improved terminal facilities and additional craft are available, this schedule will be maintained over longer periods than is now possible.

THE ACCOUNTS

Turning to the Accounts themselves, as stated in the Report you will note that the Balance of Working Account was reduced by some \$130,000 due almost entirely to further increases in the cost of fuel which I forecast last year. I am glad to say, however, that in November there was a small decrease in fuel costs which will have an appreciable effect on our operational costs during the current year. This is the first decrease in costs of operation since the resumption of our service in 1946 and I welcome it. I hope, a good augury of decrease of costs in general in the Colony. This small decrease in the Working Profit is naturally reflected in the Profit and Loss Account but is not sufficient to affect the proposed dividend which, in total, remains the same as last year. The transfer of two lakhs in the Appropriation Account to Reconstruction Reserve brings that Account, as you will notice in the Balance Sheet, up to \$30,000,000, which I am sure you will agree is a sound provision in view of our necessary rebuilding programme. Our cash position is very sound and our investments stand at a slightly higher figure than at the close of 1951. I do not think that the Accounts call for any further comment.

FULL SATISFACTION

The said shares so credited shall be accepted by the said Permanent and Managing Director in full satisfaction of the loss caused to the Permanent and Managing Director by the extinguishment as from the 31st day of December, 1952, of the Right of the Permanent and Managing Director to payment of remuneration by way of commission under the provisions of Article 93(b) of the Articles of Association and the substitution therefor of an annual payment of \$20,000.

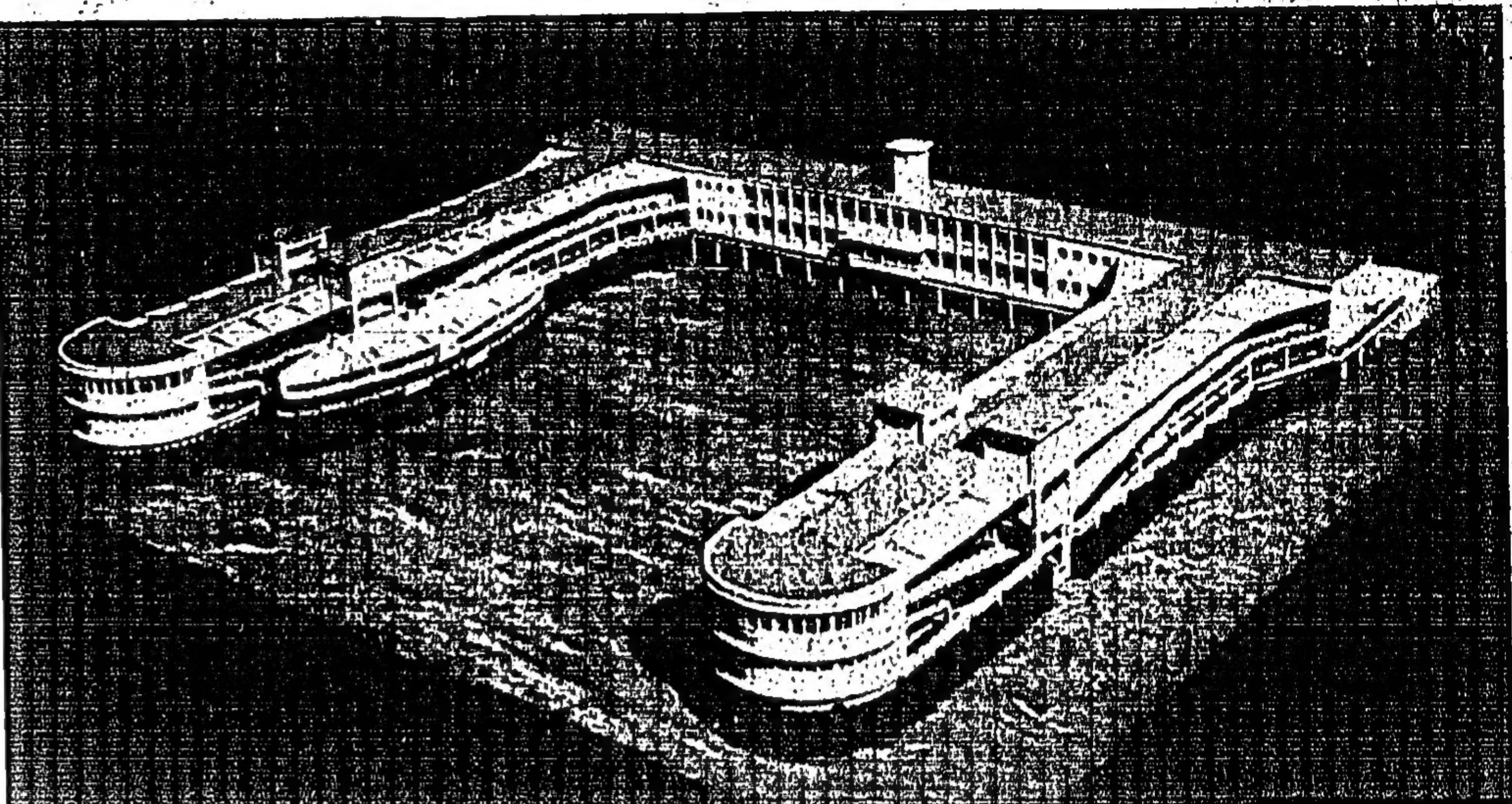
The remuneration of the Permanent and Managing Director under Article 93(b) of the Company's Articles of Association shall as from the 31st day of December, 1952, be a fixed annual sum of \$20,000 accruing from day to day instead of a remuneration by way of commission as heretofore.

From and after the allotment of the said Fifty Thousand shares in manner aforesaid the qualification of the Permanent and Managing Director shall be the holding of at least Ten Thousand shares of the Company.

This Agreement shall come into effect only on the passing by the members of the Company of a Special Resolution to alter Articles 93(b) and 91(b) of the Company's Articles of Association in conformity with Clauses 4 and 5 of this Agreement.

The Cost of the Agreement and any Stamp Duty payable thereon shall be paid by the Company.

This Is How The New Star Ferry Piers Will Look



The above picture of an officially-approved model gives an excellent idea of how the proposed new Star Ferry piers will look. The new piers form part of the Central Reclamation scheme, work on which is already progressing. The piers will replace those now facing Ice House Street.

Land Investment Co. Managing Director

Proposed New Terms Of Remuneration

Living Language

Why we say *Here we go gathering nuts in May*:

The apparent absurdity of this saying lies in the fact that, of course, no nuts are to be found in May. But May (or hawthorn) is then flowering, and it is used to be the custom to make knots of May for decoration. So the phrase should really be "here we go gathering knots of May."

Latest Government Appointments

The following Government appointments were gazetted today:

Miss Grace Mary Wheeler to be Nursing Sister; Mr. James Malcolm McNeill to be a Government Wireless Telegraphy Surveyor; and Government Wireless Inspector; Mr. Michael William Turner to the rank of (Special) Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Special Constabulary and to be Comptendant of the Special Constabulary; Mr. Cuthbert James Norman to be Commissioner of Prisons; Mr. Leslie John Matash to be Superintendent of Prisons, and Mr. Robert Sidney Rosen to be Chief Officer.

Messrs. William Alexander Blair-Kerr, Michael Morley-John, Graham Rupert Sneath, Desmond Francis O'Reilly Mayne, Simon Li Fook Se Sean, Thomas Buchanan Low, Gordon Patrick Ferguson, James Malcolm Linton, Khoi Keng Wah, David Whinfield Balfrey Baron, Terence Dore Sorby, Michael Danny Arthur Clinton, Jack Carter, Bryan Ian Barlow, David Clive Crosbie Trench, Kenneth Strathmore Kinghorn, and Dermont Campbell Barry, OBE, to be official Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Sneath read the article to the Court, and submitted that it tended to lower the authority of the Court, or that of its Judges and it tended to bring the Court or its Judges into contempt.

RHKDF Promotion

The following promotion in the Royal Hongkong Defence Force was gazetted this morning:

Lieut. James Earle Nicoll to be Lieutenant.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant (L) Arnold Robert O'Dowd Booth has resigned from the Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"That's a great reducing diet that lets you eat all the steak you want—it's keeping our bank account down to a nice thin figure!"

Printed and published by WILLIAM ARICK GRIFFITHS for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

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